

See First Society

# SATURDAY MORNING VISITOR.

E. CAMERON & L. J. RITCHEY,]

Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,

Unaw'd by influence, unbribed by gain.

(EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.)

VOL. IV.

WARSAW, MISSOURI, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1849.

NO. 51.

## Office over the Drug Store, (Entrance from Main Street.)

### TERMS:

The Saturday Morning Visitor is published once a week at \$2 00 per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per square of 10 sixteen lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance. For one square 3 months \$5—do for six months, \$8—do for 12 months, \$12 00. An additional number of squares in the same proportion.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions required, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly. No deviation from this rule.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements by the year will be confined strictly to their business.

Candidates announced for \$3 00.

For the Visitor.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 8, 1849.

Messrs Editors:—Nothing of importance, in my estimation, has yet been done by the General Assembly. All the subjects that have yet been disposed of, have been either trivial, or of a local nature. The City has been and is yet crowded with aspirants to office. It is amusing to see them—at one moment they seem full of anticipation, and the sunshine of joy fills them into the delusive sleep of pleasure, from which they awake only to witness their disappointment.

No far, the members of the General Assembly, appear to divest themselves of party feelings in Legislating, and look alone to the interest, happiness and prosperity of the country. There is considerable talent and much moral worth in both Houses. Various bills, resolutions and memorials to Congress have been introduced in both houses, some of which are of much importance, and others again intended for (Burroughs) only. Legislation, as I understand it, is intended to embrace the interests of all classes of society. Laws, therefore, which are local in their nature, or which operate favorably on one portion of the community to the injury of another, cannot be said to be otherwise than injurious to the settled interests of the whole.

Mr. Gatewood, the Senator from the 24th Senatorial District, submitted a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Execution law, as to exempt homesteads from execution, which resolution was adopted. I am pleased to see this subject come before the General Assembly, advocated by men of approved capacity, experience and unquestionable fidelity. Mr. Gatewood is one of the working Democracy—a man of deep research and a close reasoner, full of energy, spirit and talent. If there is any thing more than another that makes men independent, it is the possession of his own common soil, and his own fire-side, which, though but little, his wife and children cannot be deprived of, without his consent. It will endear the rising generation to the country, enable them to procure an education, and cause them to be raised to habits of industry and usefulness. And if there should be genius amongst them, which is as likely to proceed from a cabin as a palace, they may attain to the highest office in their country's gift.

The subject of Internal Improvements will receive the consideration of the Legislature. That some system of improvements should be commenced which would coincide with the genius of our institutions, and spirit of the people, is conclusive. This subject will meet with talented advocates in both Houses. Mr. Gatewood and Mr. Lowe, in the Senate, and Col. Ballou and B. F. Robinson, in the lower House, united with others, all of whom are talented, logical and argumentative.

This being the anniversary of the 8th of January, it was celebrated here with that spirit which becomes freemen. An oration of address was delivered in the Capitol, by Col. James H. Birch. It was able and interesting, and is viewed here by every unprejudiced mind, as one that could not be surpassed by any man in the State. The Col. is possessed of fine talents and an amiable disposition. As a

speaker, he spreads the charm of style and eloquence on his subject, with occasional flashes of wit and flights of fancy peculiar to himself, and edifying to his hearers. GERMANICUS.

## From the St. Louis Union, 8th inst. STATISTICS OF THE EPIDEMIC.

Our latest files from New Orleans are to the evening of the 29th ult., not so late by two days as the accounts received by Telegraph. There is much reason for the belief, we think, that the violence of the epidemic has been far greater there, than is represented. Although some of the papers state that the disease is on the decline, others deny that such is the case.

The Evening Mercury of the 30th says: "It appears that the cholera has not abated in the least, and that the number of deaths is fully as large during the twenty-four hours preceding 12 o'clock to-day, as during the same time preceding 12 o'clock yesterday."

The Board of Health had not reported on that day, for want of a quorum.

The same paper states that the number of interments in four cemeteries, for the twenty-four hours previous, was eighty-four. The cholera had broken out in the U. States barracks, below the city. Rumor has it, that the number of deaths occurring daily in New Orleans, does not fall short of two hundred.

The Delta of the 29th says: "The favorable change in the weather, so anxiously looked for, has not yet taken place. It still continues wet, mirky and disagreeable, with a close, heavy atmosphere."

A report had been put in circulation in New Orleans, that the cholera had broken out on board the Falcon, bound for Chagres, but the Delta pronounces the rumor unfounded.

A letter from Fort Jackson, La., under date of the 23d ult., states that the cholera had broken out there, and that two soldiers had fallen victims.

At Mobile, Ala., some fifty cases had occurred, according to report, brought to New Orleans on the 27th.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel of the 30th ult. says:

"Cases of cholera have appeared in our city within the past two days, distinctly marked with the well known symptoms, and originating here. We have no means of determining the number of cases, which is not great. We have heard of four cases originating here which terminated fatally, and some eight or ten who have recovered, or are rapidly recovering. There are a good many slight attacks with the foretelling or premonitory symptoms of cholera. The weather continues cold, damp, mirky, miserable—rendering nugatory all efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the town. That it has not already spread rapidly, is good ground for the hope that we will not have an immediate severe visitation of the scourge."

At Memphis, Tenn., on the 1st inst., a few cases had occurred, which terminated suddenly in death. The weather, however, was fine, and the general health good.

At Cincinnati, as will be seen by our telegraphic reports, a few cases have occurred.

The steamer Mohawk, at Louisville, from New Orleans, lost on her trip up, two deck passengers and a deck hand. The Saladin also lost two deck hands. The John Hancock lost four passengers; the Fashion, six; the Oriental, three; the Huntsville, bound for Nashville, seven; the Moro Castle, two; the Child Harold and Com. Perry, eight; the Taglion, two; the Northern Light, three; the Griffin Yeaman, two; the Pike, No. 8, three; the St. Cloud, two; the Pennsylvania, two; and the C. E. Watkins, eight. On the latter boat were three physicians, as passengers, and it is stated that two of the number refused to render any assistance to the sick! Why not give their names?

The Pegasus is lying at Louisville, unable to muster a crew. The Diadem from Cincinnati, for New Orleans, fully freighted, has laid up at Portland.

At New Orleans, the levee, it is said, is covered with an immense quantity of produce, the conservation being so great that business is almost entirely suspended. Steamboat officers find it difficult to collect their freight bills, or transact their ordinary business. The prevailing malady has also attacked horses, and the requisite number of drays cannot be procured to remove goods into store.

At New York, seven new cases, and three deaths were reported on the 22d ult. We perceive by the Tribune of the 27th, that five new cases and one death occurred at the Marine Hospital on the 26th.

What is it?—The Boston Post says that two young Pennsylvanians, now in Boston, have invented a locomotive by which a vehicle is propelled at the rate of 200 or

300 miles per hour. Ice and snow are no impediments to its operation. The Post says it is precluded from revealing the method, and declares the inventors are not visionaries but the authors of at least one very useful invention.

## Missouri Legislature.

### IN SENATE.

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 9.

After the Journal was read, a message was received from the House, by Mr. Marvin, announcing the death of the Hon. Jons Mellen, a member of that body from Bates county, and requesting the Senate to join with them in the customary resolutions of respect to his memory.

After some remarks from Mr. Jones, of Newton, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and then the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 9.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Sims rose, and in a brief and feeling address, announced to the House the death of the Hon. Jons McHenry, a member from Bates county.

In the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Sims moved the usual resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased, which were unanimously adopted, when the House adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

### IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 10.

Mr. Campbell presented the petition of citizens of St. Louis, praying a change in the act incorporating the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Read and referred.

Mr. Williams presented the petition of citizens of Cape Girardeau county, praying the organization of a new county, which was read and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Edwards introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a tomb stone over the remains of James R. McDearman, late Auditor of Public Accounts, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

A bill from the House for the relief of Pleasant M. Wear, was read a third time and passed.

Also, House bill to discontinue a State road within the limits of the city of Warsaw.

The following Senate bills were read a third time and passed:

A bill concerning divorce and alimony; a bill appropriating \$30,000 out of the proceeds of the 500,000 acres of land, for the improvement of the Osage River, was read a third time.

Mr. Edwards moved that 50 copies of the bill be printed, and that the same be referred to the committee of the whole, which was agreed to.

Mr. Leslie, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to authorize the city of St. Louis to take stock in the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, reported the same back, and recommended its passage. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the Senate then took up the resolution making appropriation for the survey of the St. Joseph and Hannibal Railroad.

Mr. Jones, of Cooper, spoke in opposition to the amendment making the State a stockholder in said Railroad. He said that in the end, it had always proved detrimental to the interests of the State to embark in enterprises with corporate companies.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of N., the resolution was then passed over for the present.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.

Mr. Gwinn, from committee on State Lands, reported a bill in relation to their selection and sale, and allowing entries in 40 acre tracts. Ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Sayers introduced a bill to incorporate the Lexington and Ohio City Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the bill was referred to committee of the whole, and one hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating Chapel Hill College. Passed.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish the House with a list of such newspapers as did not publish the constitutional amendments. Adopted.

Mr. Sayers moved the appointment of a committee to draft a memorial to Congress, praying a grant of land for the benefit of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company. Ordered to be engrossed.

The amendments to the Constitution in

relation to the Judiciary, were read the third time and laid on the table.

The amendments to the Constitution in relation to the Judiciary, proposed at the present session, were read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State giving a list of the newspapers in which the proposed Constitutional amendments were published.

A bill to define the boundary and organize the county of Cass, was read and laid on the table.

### IN SENATE.

THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 11.

Mr. Priest, from the committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill for the relief of James Lusk, reported the same back and recommended its passage. The bill allows \$250 for the distribution of the Journals and Constitution of the late State Convention. After some explanatory remarks from Mr. Priest, the bill was passed.

Mr. Ellison, from the committee on Elections, to whom was referred a resolution of inquiry in relation to the contest between Messrs. Wm. C. Jones and Abel Landers, each claiming to represent the 22d Senatorial district, made a report adverse to the claims of Mr. Jones, and in favor of the right of Mr. Landers to a seat.

The question being on agreeing to the report, Mr. Jones, of N., moved to lay it on the table, in order that he might have time to examine it.

Mr. Bean moved a call of the Senate, which was ordered, when all the Senators answered to their names, except Messrs. Gatewood, Rollins, Campbell and White. Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. Jackson was not opposed to laying the report on the table, but he was in favor of prompt action on the report. He would, therefore, move to lay the report on the table until 10 o'clock to-morrow, and that it be made the special order at that time.

Mr. Jones, of N., spoke in opposition to the motion. It would require longer time than that mentioned.

Mr. Wells was in favor of prompt action, but he wished to act understandingly. He moved to amend the motion so as to require the printing of the report, which was agreed to, and on motion of Mr. Jackson, the report was passed over for the present.

Mr. Wells, from the select committee, to whom was referred a petition asking the incorporation of a company for constructing a railroad from Palmyra to the Mississippi river, reported a bill for that purpose, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Long, from the select committee to which was referred a bill to incorporate the St. Louis Marine and Railway Company, reported the same back and recommended its passage. The report was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Burris introduced a bill to incorporate the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$400,000, shares of \$100 each, which was read twice and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Hancock introduced a bill for the benefit of Joshua Davis, clerk of the circuit court of Greene county, which was read twice and referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Hancock submitted a resolution allowing \$150 per diem to the committee appointed to examine the Auditor's and Treasurer's books, for additional services imposed on the committee.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of N., his argument in reply to the claims of Mr. Landers to a seat in the Senate from the 22d district, was ordered to be printed with the report.

On motion of Mr. Chiles, the bill from the House to incorporate Chapel Hill College was again taken up and passed.

A resolution, requiring the committees on the Permanent Seat of Government of the two Houses to act jointly in ascertaining the necessary improvements to be made in and about the Governor's house, was adopted.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Home Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company of St. Louis; a bill authorizing the city of St. Louis to take stock in the Ohio and Mississippi railroad.

On motion of Mr. Priest, the Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

On the 12th, the Senate did little else but discuss the contested Senatorial question, and on the 13th nothing of importance was transacted.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11.

The House resumed the consideration

of the constitutional amendments. The amendment in relation to representation was read a third time, when Mr. Perryman moved to pass over the same and take up the amendment with regard to the Judiciary. Agreed to.

The amendments applicable to the Judiciary department of the government were then taken up.

Mr. Morelock moved a call of the House, which was ordered.

Mr. Frost moved to lay the amendment on the table. Rejected.

The question then being on the passage of the amendments, and the vote being called, the vote was, yeas 79, nays 14.

The amendment with regard to representation was again taken up, when Mr. Switzer moved to lay it on the table until Tuesday next. Rejected.

The amendment was supported by Messrs. Campbell, Risk, Sims, Frost, Daviess & Switzer, and opposed by Messrs. Tompkins and Bingham. Pending the discussion, on motion, the House adjourned.

Evening Session.—The House resumed the consideration of the Constitutional amendment in relation to representation. After an interesting discussion in which Messrs. Ballou, Risk, Henderson, of Pike, Jones, Crenshaw and Compton, supported, and Mr. Bingham opposed them, they were passed by a vote of 78 to 14, and then the House adjourned.

### BANK OF MISSOURI.

We are gratified to learn that the Branch Bank of Lexington, is in a flourishing condition and has been doing a very profitable business. We have seen a statement prepared by the Cashier, from which it appears that the profits of that Institution have been as follows:

Net profits from the 29th October 1846 to November 22d 1848, \$36,474.33, which is an average, for the whole time, of 14 3-4 per cent. per annum.

This is doing well, but it does not come up to the profits of the Mother Bank in this city.

The net profits of the Mother Bank, exclusive of the Branches, from the 1st of January 1847, to the 1st of January 1849, amounts to \$208,209.71, which is an average, for the whole time, of about seventeen and one third per cent. per annum. There is not, probably, another Bank in the United States that can show, for the same period, larger net profits.

The Capital of the Mother Bank is only \$600,000. The Branches have an aggregate capital of the same amount.

There is no Bank in the Union in a more flourishing condition than the Bank of Missouri.—St. Louis Union.

Democracy in California.—From all accounts from the gold digging country, it would appear to be a bad place for the aristocracy. Every man there considers his labor good for \$30 a day, and one writer says that "even the poor Indian, when you talk of hiring him, shakes his bag of gold in your eyes." The consequence is, we have no hired laborers, no servants; every man must black his own boots. This is practical democracy; no theory, no talking about equality. We are all on a level by that great law of circumstances which none can surmount. The rounds of your ladder, it is true, are gold—but your neighbor's ladder runs just as high.

Selling a Wife.—A man named Volner last week called at the New York police office, to obtain redress under the following circumstances. He went from New York some three years back to New Orleans, leaving his wife, and on his return found that she was married to a man named Polson. He being, however, of a very peaceable disposition, compromised the matter by agreeing to transfer all his right and title to his wife to Polson, for the trifling consideration of \$150, which Polson promised to pay, but never did. Thinking it a hard case that he could sell her wife nor the price of her, he complained at the police office. The grave magistrate took time to think before deciding.

Death of Capt. Dutch.—The Cherokee Advocate announces the death of Capt. Wm. Dutch, an Old Cherokee, and the most daring warrior of the tribe. He signalized his prowess in war with the Osages. He married among them, but they put his wife to death for some cause, and Dutch gave himself up to revenge. He made his name a terror to the Osages. Of late, he was a useful member of the Cherokee National Council.

American Commerce in India.—A Liverpool paper states that the recent change in the English navigation laws has been detrimental to the British commerce in India, and highly favorable to that of American. The writer says that American vessels are in high favor there.

### THE GOLDEN AGE.

The Baltimore American, always sensible, has the following remarks upon the probable results of the great discoveries in California:

Never since the discovery of the gold and silver mines of Mexico and Peru has there been such a stream of the precious metals let loose upon the world as now bids fair to flow from the newly discovered mines of California. If the accounts which have been received from Col. Mason and others be true, as we have no reason to doubt them, a new era has undoubtedly dawned upon commerce.

The influx of gold and silver into Europe soon after the discovery of America, gave a powerful impulse to trade and enterprise, and changed the relative value of money to some considerable extent. Nevertheless the change was not sudden, nor so great as the vast increase to the store of the precious metals previously in use might lead one to suppose. For the very increase to the quantity of gold and silver stimulated to new enterprises, and so enlarged the sphere of commerce and multiplied commercial operations, that if there was an addition to the money in circulation, there was an additional field for its use.

With our rapidly-growing population, and the astonishing increase of production which marks our progress every year, the amount of trade to be done must have required enlarged facilities in the way of an increased currency. The new supply from California, therefore, comes in good time, and may save us from an excessive paper currency.

But the results of this discovery in California are likely to be of vast importance in another point of view. That new region so recently added to our territorial possessions, will soon be peopled by an active and enterprising population, the products of whose labor, both in the pursuit of gold and the cultivation of the soil, will be so valuable as to compel the opening of communications with the valley of the Mississippi much sooner than would otherwise happen. The commerce of the Pacific will also be the more rapidly drawn, by this event, to the port of San Francisco. Thus the period is hastened, and is now at hand, when the grand cycle of civilization will be formed, when the progress of the human race will have reached the point from which it started, and the latest born of the nations, from the shores of the Pacific, will contemplate across its expansive spot where humanity was cradled and man first started on his pilgrimage of life.

The rich current of the world's commerce, in that event, must pass across the bosom of our republic. We shall stand in that central region through which the east will hold intercourse with the west. Europe on the one hand, and Asia on the other, will communicate with each other by our means, and we shall hold the commerce of both tributary to our greatness.

It happens somewhat remarkably that the two nations of the world which possess most absolutely the elements of progress, are now in possession of the richest mines of gold. Russia, from her Ural mountains, is coining millions annually, and has been doing so for some three or four years, and now this country of ours is in possession of the vast treasures of California. The tools to the workmen who can use them best, an old adage of significant meaning, receives a new application in the fact just referred to. An instrument of great power is in our hands; a similar one is wielded by the monarch of Russia. But we are a commercial people, which Russia is not. Through our hands the golden current will be diffused throughout the world in the performance of peaceful functions, while the imperial occupant of the throne of the czars may concentrate his wealth in the erection of new armaments and with a view to the extension of his military conquests.

A Few More Left.—The Razor Strop man has been in Pittsburgh, delivering street lectures on Temperance. The Post says, that some one hailed him this day with:

"More men die by drinking cold water than by liquor; I know it."

The man of Strops replied: "Well, my friend, judging from your appearance, you will never be killed by drinking cold water; and in my walks through Pittsburgh, I find there is a few more left of the same sort."

The Rum advocate left, amid loud shouts and cheers.

Golden Sermons.—The Rev. Mr. Putnam and the Rev. Mr. Frothingham have both been preaching golden sermons, at Boston, for the benefit of those afflicted with the California fever. The former took his text from Proverbs, "How much better it is to get wisdom than gold," and the latter from Job: "Then shall thou lay up gold dust and the gold of Ophir, as the stones of the brook."